# Article information:

Interaction between rs10830962 polymorphism in MTNR1B and lifestyle intervention on maternal and neonatal outcomes: secondary analyses of the DALI lifestyle randomized controlled trial | The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition | Oxford Academic
<https://academic.oup.com/ajcn/article/115/2/388/6406482?login=true>

# Article summary:

1. This study examined the interaction between a genetic polymorphism (rs10830962) in MTNR1B and lifestyle intervention on maternal and neonatal outcomes.

2. The study used secondary analyses of the DALI lifestyle randomized controlled trial, which included pregnant women with gestational diabetes mellitus.

3. Results showed that the rs10830962 polymorphism interacted with lifestyle intervention to reduce the risk of macrosomia and large-for-gestational-age infants, but not other maternal or neonatal outcomes.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally trustworthy and reliable, as it is based on a randomized controlled trial (RCT) with a large sample size and was published in a reputable journal. The authors have provided detailed information about the methods used in the study, including details about the participants, interventions, and outcome measures. Furthermore, they have discussed potential limitations of their study such as selection bias due to self-selection into the RCT and lack of generalizability due to its focus on pregnant women with gestational diabetes mellitus.

However, there are some potential biases that should be noted. For example, there may be publication bias due to selective reporting of results; only statistically significant results were reported in this article while non-significant results were not mentioned. Additionally, there may be selection bias due to self-selection into the RCT; participants who chose to participate may have had different characteristics than those who did not participate. Finally, there may be confounding factors that were not accounted for in this study; for example, other genetic polymorphisms or environmental factors could influence maternal and neonatal outcomes but were not considered in this analysis.

# Topics for further research:

* Publication bias
* Selection bias
* Randomized controlled trial
* Confounding factors
* Maternal and neonatal outcomes
* Genetic polymorphisms

# Report location:

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